LIBERAL FEMINISM VALUES OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN SUFFRAGETTE (2015) FILM

A Bachelor Degree Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Strata One Degree

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ABSTRACT

Ika Puspitasari, Liberal Feminism Values of the Main Character in Suffragette Film. A Thesis: English Language and Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017.

This study focuses on the character analysis of the main character, Maud Watts, and the liberal feminism values that reflected in Suffragette film. This research aims to understand how Maud as the main female character described and how the film reflects feminism values through Maud character. Qualitative method, character and characterization, and feminism theory by Betty Friedan are used in this study.

The findings show that Maud Watts, she is a housewife who also works in Glass House Laundry. In her workplace, Maud often gets sexual harassment from her supervisor. Therefore, Maud joins suffragette and becomes a militant member. A woman who joins suffragette believes that if women get right to vote, women can change the laws that take sides only for men. The writer finds that the character Maud Watts is a major character and she is depicted as a courageous, stubborn, hard worker, ambitious, responsible, and independent.

In this film, Maud also reflects feminist liberal values. Even though she lives as a female worker, Maud still needs the love and support of her son, Maud also desires a proper salary for female workers, and demands the comfort of female workers in the workplace. In addition, Maud also wants the law not only to take sides for men. In the end of this film, Maud is successful to get the right to vote for women.

Keyword: liberal feminism values, feminist approach, women, character, film.
APPROVAL SHEET

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 8th 2017. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 8th 2017

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I hereby declared that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person, nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 8th 2017

Ika Puspitasari
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The writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In patriarchal culture, men hold all resources and women have to take care household and family. Women have no right to vote and can obtain only low-paid jobs (Iordache 5). Because of that, feminism turns into the movement that criticizes the duties of women in the domestic sphere as irrational, they try to against the tradition that women demand to take care household and family. The history of feminism itself is divided into two waves, with a first wave, dating from 1830-1920 and best recalled for suffragette movement, and second wave, dating from 1960 to the present day, organized around women’s liberation (Habib 667).

There are several theories of feminist appeared from these feminist movements. Feminist theory comes from several assumptions. First, feminist theory assumes that women and men have different experiences, describes that the world is not the same for women and men. Some women assume that the experiences of women should be identical to the experiences of men. Then, feminism theory also assumes that women’s oppression is not a part of any social relationship (Jaggar 81).

The theory of feminist presumes that women’s oppression is not part of class or any other structure, and it is a unique constellation of social problems and has to be understood in itself (Ricardson et al. 6). Therefore feminist theory regards that the oppression of women is part of the way the structure of the world
is organized, and one of feminist theory tasks is to explain about how and why this structure developed.

In feminist theory perspective, this structure was named patriarchy. Patriarchy is the system in which men have more power than women and men have more access to whatever society esteems (Jaggar 82). In the culture of patriarchy, men dominated the sector of politics, economics, education, law, religion, and domestic sphere. Equality between woman and men or gender equality, it means giving an opportunity to the women in making decisions, supporting woman and girls to get their right, reducing the gap between woman’s and man’s access to control resources and the benefit to development is still out of reach for most woman worldwide (Kramer 15).

Some issues of woman movement are often presented in some literary works, such as novel, poem, film, etc. One of the films that presented the woman movement is *Suffragette* film. *Suffragette* film shows historical figures and fictional characters interacting as they struggle to get women the rights to vote. *Suffragette* is a 2015 British historical period drama film about Women who are struggling to get right vote in the United Kingdom, this film was directed by Sarah Gavron and written by Abi Morgan.

The film is in the context of early 20th century, this film describes that the actions of female suffrage was usually ignored by government and ignored by the press. To get attention for their right to vote, suffragettes do action from peaceful protest until they do action by breaking the windows and bombing the mailbox. They fight for equality with men, which increased in violence in 1912 and 1913.
The Suffragette film tells the story of Maud Watts, she is a housewife who also works in Glass House Laundry. In her workplace, Maud often gets sexual harassment from her supervisor. In addition, women workers also earn less salary than men. Women have to work three hours longer than men. Maud is one of the women who live in patriarchal environment, where men hold all decisions on women. Maud does not have authority to determine anything in her life. She has no right to vote in politics. She becomes one of the women who courage to fight for suffrage. Maud chooses to join suffragette when most women choose to obey men and become a good housewife.

One day, Maud sees her supervisor when he sexually harasses a young female worker. Maud does not want the other woman to be victim like herself. Therefore, Maud joins suffragette and became a militant member. A woman who joins suffragette believes that if women get right to vote, women can change the laws that take sides only for men. Unfortunately, Sonny forbids Maud to join the suffragette and he wants Maud just to be a housewife. Maud still joins some activities of suffragette, because of that Sonny decides to part from Maud. Sonny forbids Maud to meet her son, George. Without family ties, Maud becomes more enthusiastic in getting women’s suffrage.

In history of 1912 Britain, women struggled to get a vote. They went through a long and difficult struggle to gain suffrage. Women believed that voting is not the only effective way of influencing governance, but it can be seen as a basic participation measure (Wall 646). So that is why, women were active in a
movement to gain rights. Even in this film, Maud takes a peaceful action until she bombs the mailboxes and breaks the windows in the city.

Waught explains that in the beginning of the second wave, a study that attempted to examine the underlying causes of sexual discrimination was an invaluable starting-point for feminist who want to progress beyond the demand for civil right and educational opportunities that had characterized the first wave. In powerful slogan “Equal pay for equal work” this type of liberal equality feminism is best associated with the pioneering American feminist Betty Friedan. In 1966, Friedan founded the Nation Organization of Women (NOW) to campaign for the legal right of women, and became one of the leading figures of the equal rights movement (Waught 320). Liberal feminism is theory that focuses more on issues such as equality in the workplace, in education, in economic, and in political rights (Lewis 1). Suffragette film also shows some liberal feminism values. According to Oxford Online Dictionaries, value is a principle or standard or behavior, a person’s judgment of what is imported in life.

The writer chooses this film as her corpus because the main character of Suffragette film, Maud Watts struggles to destroy the patriarchal system and fight to get right to vote for women. In Suffragette film, Maud gets pressure from her environment. This film also discusses about women who are marginalized. Maud gets a bad stigma from her neighbor for joining the suffragette (a group of women who were fighting for right to vote) when most women accept life in patriarchal culture. In addition, there are some feminist values reflected in this film. This film also tells about feminism movement issues which are to be revealed. In order to
understand what are feminism values in *Suffragette* film, the writer use feminism theory by Betty Friedan because the theory is suitable to analyze the feminism values of the *Suffragette* film. With feminist theory, the writer would like to explore how the main character (Maud) is portrayed in *Suffragette* film and what are the feminism values depicted in this film.

**B. Focus of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, this study focuses in analyzing Maud as the main female character and how the *Suffragette* film depicts the feminism values through the main character using feminist theory by Betty Friedan.

**C. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study and the focus of the study above, the writer would like to specify the main problems into the questions below:

1. How is Maud as the main character portrayed in *Suffragette* film?
2. How are the feminism values of the main character depicted in the *Suffragette* film?

**D. Research Objective**

Hopefully this research would be useful for those who want to learn about feminism. Besides, the purpose of the research on the *Suffragette* film are to understand how Maud as the main female character portrayed in *Suffragette* film and how the film reflects feminism values through Maud character.
E. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research can give benefits to the readers and give them new information and knowledge. The writer also hopes the analysis would motivate reader’s interest in literature to do further analysis. Moreover, it gives an enlightenment to the other researchers in exploring feminist by using theory developed by Betty Friedan.

F. Research Methodology

This research methodology includes some aspects of the research, such as a method of research, technique of data analysis, an instrument of research, unit of analysis, and time and place of the research.

1. The Method of the Research

This research is qualitative research. It uses descriptive analysis technique because the characteristic of qualitative research is descriptive. Sugiyono said that, it means the data collected is in the form of words and pictures rather than numbers (Sugiyono 9).

Santana explained that qualitative research is the study of various studies and collection of various types of material empirically, such as case studies, personal experience, recognition introspective, life stories, interviews, artifacts, texts and cultural production, historical, observational, interaction, and various visual (Santana 5).

2. The Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing qualitative data, the writer uses character and characterization theory, and feminist theory. The writer uses the descriptive,
analytical method to explain the main female character in *Suffragette* film and describe how the film reflects feminism values through Maud character viewed from feminist theory to analyze. In this analysis the writer explains the data related to the research’s problems and analyzes them on feminist theory.

3. **The Object of the Research**

The object of this research is *Suffragette* (2015) film, produced by Pathe and released on 23 October 2015.

4. **The Instrument of the Research**

The instrument of this research is the writer herself to find qualitative data and to do the qualitative research about the main female character Maud in *Suffragette* film and how the film reflects feminism values through Maud character by using feminist theory. The writer watches deeply, collects the data, and analyzes the evidence of the data that found out in the film.

5. **The Method of Collecting Data**

Repeatedly watching *Suffragette* (2015) film and read many books and articles that related to the focus of the study. The main source which is used in this study is *Suffragette* (2015) film. This research also uses other sources like books of theory which relevant to the theory that will be used here. In addition, various journals are also used in this study.
6. **The Unit of Analysis**

   The unit analysis of the research is *Suffragette* film, directed by Sarah Gavron and written by Abi Morgan, and other references that have connection with the secondary data.

7. **The Place and Time**

   This research is conducted in Ciputat, in the faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, home, and libraries. The writer begins this research in the beginning of May 2017.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

The writer has found three researches related to discussion of the film and analysis of feminism theory. There is one previous research that discusses the same film and two other related to writers’s research theory. The first previous research entitles *Negotiation of Gender Roles and Stereotypes in Iron Lady and Suffragette Film*. This thesis was written by Mirte Faber from Radboud University. The second previous research is *Feminist Values in Novel of Sweetheart Season Written by Karen Joy Fowler*. This research was written by Nur Setyo Pratiwi at Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta 2011. The third previous research is *Liberal Feminism Comparison between Novel Sebuah Kapal and Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*, an article was written by Tantri Apriyana from Raja Ali Haji University, Tanjung Pinang, Kepulauan Riau.

The first research is written by Mirte Faber from Radboud University. The title of the thesis is *The Negotiation of Gender Roles and Stereotypes in the Iron Lady and Suffragette Film*. This thesis uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis. This research focuses on how two films about feminist icons, *The Iron Lady* and *Suffragette*, negotiate between conventional and feminist ideas and structures. This thesis uses Marxist, Gramscian theories, and Lehman theories. This study explains how films that show a negotiation about gender roles. Both films tell the struggle of women to have equal status with men. In *Iron Lady* film,
the main character became the first female figure who managed to become prime minister in the UK. Whereas, in *Suffragette* film tells about Maud Watts, who struggle to get the right to vote for women.

The result of the study show how gender roles exist in both films. The *Suffragette* film portrayed women who dared to voice their opinions for the right to vote, and there was a representation of violence against women because they dared to voice their rights. As well as in the *Iron Lady* film, the main character in *Iron Lady* comes from the middle class, in contrast to the main character in the *Suffragette* film that comes from the lower class. Both films have a patriarchal structure, gender roles, and stereotypes that accompany feminist negotiations between female and male character. Both of these films not only clarify the stereotype, but also the main character depicted against the stereotype. The visual analysis explains how the visuals of this film, these films show a negotiation between conventional, feminist ideas on gender roles. This thesis also concludes that in the visuals the films express more conventional ideas rather than feminist ideas.

The second previous research is *Feminist Values in Novel of Sweetheart Season Written by Karen Joy Fowler*. This thesis is written by Nur Setyo Pratiwi at Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta 2011. This thesis uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis. This research focuses on analyzing some women characters (Irine, Norma, Cindy, and Claire) in *Sweetheart Season Written* by Karen Joy Fowler through feminism approach. The result of this research concludes that women in *Sweetheart Season* novel are educated and
The result of this thesis explains that women can prove that they can be as equal as other people, especially men. They are able to have good education, and also they can manage their life independently. The setting of this novel provides opportunity for female characters to be independent and educated. Because men are involved in the war, the women have to work and became breadwinner of their families. By getting education they become successful women in their career and live. In this novel, Henry is the only man and he supports all women to be independent. The women characters do not face obstacle from the patriarchal society. And the result, all women characters in this novel easily achieve equal right and they live based on the ideal concept of feminism.

The third previous research is Liberal Feminism Comparison between Novel Sebuah Kapal and Perempuan Berkalung Sorban. It is an article written by Tantri Apriyana from Raja Ali Haji University, Tanjung Pinang, Kepulauan Riau. This research uses liberal feminism theory. This study focuses on describing and comparing the liberal feminism in Sebuah Kapal and Perempuan Berkalung Sorban novels.

Sebuah Kapal novel tells a story about Sri. She lives in an environment that does not agree if women work like a man, Perempuan Berkalung Sorban novel tells the story of Anisa who also has a great desire that women get education like men. Besides she wants to work, she does not want women to do works just in the kitchen. The result of this research shows that there are the liberal feminism values in economic and education field. In the novel of Pada
Sebuah Kapal there are 13 quotations that describe the liberal feminism. Meanwhile, in the novel Perempuan Berkalung Sorban there are 4 quotations that describe the liberal feminism in economic field.

The similarity among the previous researches and this research is the same topic that is about feminist movement and values, but using different theory. One of researchers uses the same corpus as the writer, namely the film of Suffragette but Mirte uses different theories to analyze the film and this thesis analyze all the female characters in the film. Meanwhile the writer uses liberal feminism theory of Betty Friedan to analyze the Suffragette film and focuses on analyzing the main character. The second and third researches use the same theory with a similar topic, so that it can be used to see how the theory is implemented to analyze the problems. This film is interesting to be analyzed because it has not been examined with liberal feminism theory and feminism values that reflected through the main character.

B. Character Theory

In short, the character is an important person, symbol, or artifact in a film, the character becomes important in a film because it affects the structure, meaning, and effects on the film itself (Jens 22). According to Boggs and Petrie, character of the story has too look real, alive, and understandable (Boggs and Petrie 60). The audience will interest in the whole story if they interest to the characters of the film, so that is why character becomes an important thing in the film. There is some kinds of character:
a. **Major or main character**

Major or main characters are those we see more of over a longer period of time. We learn more about them, and we think of them as more complex. The main character is a character that often appears in the movie, this character becomes important in a film (Boggs and Petrie 68).

b. **Minor character**

Minor characters are character who rarely appear in a movie. Usually they appear in movies because the situation demands their presence (Boggs and Petrie 66).

c. **Flat character**

Flat characters are predictable characters that have no special uniqueness qualities associated with psychological depth. They tend to be representative character types (Boggs and Petrie 70).

d. **Round character**

Round character is a well developed multi-sided and complex personality, a fully realized individual. Round characters are not inherently superior to flat characters. These characters implies how different characters function in the framework of the story. Round characters are characters that have some complexity in the film (Boggs and Petrie 70).

e. **Static character**

A static character is a character whose does not change in personality, nature, or attitude, he or she is the same sort of person from the beginning of the story until the very end. Boggs and Petrie say that
static characters remain essentially the same throughout the film. The action does not have an important effect on their lives (Boggs and Petrie 69).

C. Characterization Theory

According to Joseph M. Boggs and Dennies W. Patrie, characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of character. To be interesting in character, character must seem real, understandable and worth caring about. For the most part, the characters in a story are believable in the same way that the story is believable (60).

Joseph M. Boogs and Dennies W. Patrie define eight different techniques that usually used to analyze characters in films. Here are some categories to recognize the characterization: characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, and characterization through choice of name.

a. Characterization through appearance

Most film actors project certain qualities of the minute they appear on the screen, a major aspect of the film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. Any information such as character’s facial features, dress, and physical build, and the way they move are able to use as the basic assumption for the critical assessment about a character. Hence, this assumption and assessment may be proven as long as the story running (Boggs and Petrie 60).
b. Characterization through dialogue

The dialogue (what they say and how they say it) of the character is one of aspects which considered important within film character analysis. In fact, it can reveal the significant detail about themselves such as their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions. Indeed, some aspects that have to be concerned are word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech (Boggs and Petrie 61).

c. Characterization through external action

Obviously, the external action is the characters actions which grow naturally out of the character’s personality in the film. There should be a clear relationship between a character and his or her actions, if the motivation for character’s action is clearly established, the character and the plot become so closely interwoven that they are impossible to separate. In other words, every single action that the character takes in some way reflects the quality of his particular personality (Boggs and Petrie 62).

d. Characterization through internal action

Inner action occurs within character’s minds and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspiration, memories, fears, and fantasies (Boggs and Petrie 62). Indeed, the most obvious way in which the filmmaker reveals inner reality is by taking the viewer visually into the character’s mind so that we see or hear the things that the character imagines, remembers, or thinks about. As a matter of fact, the character’s unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspiration, memories, fears,
which implied in the sounds and sights the characters imagines, may reveal the character’s secret about his or her emotion and his or her minds.

e. Characterization through reactions of other characters

In the film, there are conversations between the characters. From the conversation, we can get information. One of the information is about the characters. Boggs and Petrie say that the way other character view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such mean before the character first appears on the screen (Boggs and Petrie 64).

f. Characterization through contrast: dramatic foils

One of the most effective techniques of characterization is the use of foils contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those the main characters (Boggs and Petrie 64). That means the other characters which have contrast characteristics with the main character may reveal the main character’s personality because in a certain way they hold up the line of the difference between them, meanwhile at the same time the main character hold up his or her character in the other side.

g. Characterization through caricature and leimotif

Caricature (from technique used in cartooning) is the way of actors to exaggerate or to distort one or more dominant features or personality traits such as, voice qualities and accents. Likewise, leimotif is the
repetition of single action, phrase, or idea by certain character until it becomes almost a trademark for that character. In brief, both of those devices applied to etch a character quickly and deeply on viewer minds and memories (Boggs and Petrie 65).

**h. Characterization through choice of name**

Another important method of characterization which may help reveal the character personality is name typing. This method concern on the use of names processing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation (Boggs and Petrie 65).

Joseph M. Boggs and Dennies W. Patriehave mentioned eight elements of characterizations, but this research only applies four elements which are compatible for this research, those are characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, and characterization through reaction of other character.

**D. Liberal Feminism**

The meaning of feminism is a movement, and set of belief in the right of women to have political, social, and economic equality with men. Feminist believe that women have been subordinated because men have more power. They value women’s lives and concerns, and try to improve women’s status (Marjorie 27).

Jane Freedman said that feminism concerns about the inferior position of women in society, that women are discriminated against because of their sex
(Freedman 1). Therefore, the feminists call for changes in social, economic, political or cultural order in order to overcome discrimination against women.

Jane added, feminist movement demanded in the law, economic and social field in the early nineteenth century. In economic, feminist demanded property right. Before marriage, the property belonged to their father and their husband. After the women get married, it becomes the property of their husband. Furthermore, almost working fields were limited of women. While in social life, demand was to get the same opportunity in education as men (6).

Whereas according to Marisa Rueda, feminism is about the opposition toward division of labor in the world that decides that the only men that have a power in public domain such as in a job, sport, war, government, but women only as a worker without wage at home who shoulder the entire family life loads (Rueda 3). Men hold all power, but women only as workers without wages and must take care of the household.

There are many kinds of feminist, but in this research the writer only uses liberal feminism theory of Betty Freidan because it is related to the topic and the data of this research. Based on Rosemarie Putnam Tong's book, she says the general purpose of liberal feminism is to create society which is equitable and careful of the freedom for the self development so that women and men can improve themselves (Tong 24).

The concept of liberal feminism suggests the reformism and liberal thinking. Liberal feminists tend to think in the paradigm which is more moderate and not revolutionary. They are reinforced by the spirit of change, they intend to
change the system of elitism capitalist, competitive, and individual, but do not try to substitute remain system.

In the 19th century, liberal feminism is struggling for women to the chance of civil service and economic field (Tong 24). The magnates of the time are John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor. Both Mill and Taylor assert the usual way to optimize happiness is by letting everyone pursuit their happiness as long as they do not be dishonest to each other. Connected to Wollstoneraft’s, they state that to achieve justice toward gender, the society must provide politic rights and economic chance toward women, and also the education like men get. At the same time, liberal feminism movement begins as the real attempt of women struggle (Scraton and Flintoff 97).

In the beginning of the second wave, a study that attempted to examine the underlying causes of sexual discrimination was an invaluable starting-point for feminist who want to progress beyond the demand for civil right and educational opportunities that had characterized the first wave. In powerful slogan “Equal pay for equal work” this type of liberal equality feminism is best associated with the pioneering American feminist Betty Friedan. In 1966, Friedan founded the Nation Organization of women (NOW) to campaign for the legal right of women, and became one of the leading figures of the equal rights movement (Waught 320).

In the 20th century, liberal feminism offers the alternative for women to be equal with men. Betty Friedan offers an elegant advises for women to combine between good values of masculine, such as rational, wisdom, courage, and good values of feminine, such as affection, gentleness, patience, so women can
complete a person hood. In this condition, women will be improving herself to provide a good contribution for society. Although liberal, this group resists the whole similarities between man and woman. In certain case which is related to the biological factor, this group considers some distinction. Because of that, it does not need to whole transformation, liberal feminism demands to involve women in some fields, like social, law, politic, etc (Tong 28).

In the 18th century, contemporary liberal feminists tend to agree that the values (life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness) and structures of liberal democracy have the potential to allow for the end of the oppression of women if women were allowed to fully participate in these values and structures (Nancy 72).

Liberal feminism argues the statement explicitly that there is gender injustice which is constructed by both social and culture. The clear critics are frequently stated toward patriarchal institution like a family which does not provide self improvement freedom for both wife and daughters. Liberal feminism also struggles to release women from an oppressive gender role. A role which is used as a social justification for making women inferior and also does not give a chance in education, economic, or the other system (Arani and Mobarakheh113).

Capital exploitation, women laborer who does not get proper wages in factory and women obedience toward men command in household is form protest of liberal feminist. They consider that woman’s dependence economically to her husband is a factor that will bring the oppression and injustice over them. The writer uses this theory to analyze the Suffragette film.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter the writer focuses on the analysis of the main female character, Maud, and how the film reflects feminism values through Maud character. In order to understand how Maud is described as the main character, the writer uses the guide which is written in *The Art of Watching Film* by Boggs and Petrie to understand Maud character in *Suffragette* film.

A. The Character Analysis of Maud Watts

The *Suffragette* film tells the story of Maud Watts. The *Suffragette* film describes life experience of female character in the middle of patriarchal culture. In this film, Maud Watts is a main or a major character because this film itself tells about her life since she still works at the Glass House Laundry and becomes a good housewife. In her workplace, Maud often gets sexual harassment from her supervisor. In addition, women workers also earn less salary than men. Women have to work three hours longer than men. Maud is one of the women who live in patriarchal environment, where the men hold all decisions on women. Maud does not have authority to determine anything in her life. Her husband, Sonny forbids Maud to join the suffragette because he wants Maud to just be a housewife. Maud still joins some activities of suffragette. As a result, Sonny decides to part from Maud and forbids Maud to meet her son, George. Without family ties, Maud becomes more enthusiastic in getting women’s suffrage.
In this film, Maud appears with several different outfits. Maud wears an ordinary outfit before joining the suffregette (picture 1). After joining the suffragette, Maud always wears a dress and wears a hat, especially when she is doing the action to get right to vote for women (picture 2).

From the pictures above, Maud wears different outfits, sometimes Maud does not use headgear. But after joining suffragette, Maud often uses a better outfit and uses a hat with flower decoration. According to Weston, British society wears headgear to protect their heads, later hats also becomes a status symbol (Weston 1). Based on what Maud’s wears for the first time she appears in Suffragette film until the end, Maud is portrayed as a woman who loves the casual outfits, but Maud is also portrayed as a woman who always uses a hat to join in suffragette activities.

In this film, Maud Watts character is also considered as the round character because there is a change in her life. Round character is a well developed multi-sided and complex personality, a fully realized individual. As the main character, Maud’s description takes dominant portion in the film. As a result, her characteristics are revealed. She is described as courageous, stubborn, hard worker, ambitious, responsible, and independent.
1. **Courageous**

   Based on *Oxford Online Dictionaries*, the definition of courageous is ability to face danger, pain, etc without showing fear. In the *Suffragette* film, Maud is portrayed as a courageous woman. Before joint Suffragette, Maud always obeys her supervisor in the Glass House Laundry. She does whatever Taylor wants. Finally Maud is mad with the behavior of her supervisor who did sexual abuse to the some female employees, including Maud. Maud gets sexually abused since she was a teenager until she has a husband, but she does not tell the incident to the other people.

   One day, Maud caught Taylor when he sexually abused a young female worker. She does not want other women to be sexually abused like herself. Sexual harassment is one of discrimination in the workplace. Sexual harassment is also the cause of the difficulty of reaching equality and fairness between men and women in workplace (Arani and Mobarokeh 115). Maud is described as a courageous woman. Maud also begins to be brave when Violet will testify to parliament. No one supports Violet to give the testimony, but Maud dares to support Miller Violet in front of Taylor and the other workers. Whereas Maud can make Taylor angry and most likely she will get a punishment, but Maud says that she will come to listen to testimonials from Violet during work at Glass House Laundry. She is the only woman who dares to support Violet in testimony to fight women’s suffrage. It can be seen from the conversation below:

   *Taylor : Oi, Mrs. Miller, I heard a whisper you've been chosen to deliver your testimony to Mr. Lloyd*
George.
Miller : Tomorrow.
Taylor : Leave the vote to us men, eh, Mrs. Miller? And we will leave you to the home.
Miller : I've already made up the hours. I worked late Tuesday and Thursday. And Maggie will mop up any extra.
Taylor : Why don't you tell Mr. Miller I'll give you a clip round here and knock some sense into you if he won't.
Miller : It'll do her some good, eh?
Maud : Violet. I'll come with you tomorrow, hear you speak.
Sonny : Maud. What are you doing?
Maud : I'm just gonna listen.

(00:16:26-00:17:05)

Her courage also appears after she is known as a suffragette, before becomes a suffragette Maud is always obedient to the laws and accepts the oppression from Taylor. When Maud is ironing, Taylor mocks her because she is a suffragette and becomes a police fugitive. In the picture 03, Taylor wants Maud to stop working in his place, but he says it while touching Maud’s body, and Maud attacks Taylor’s hand with a hot iron (picture 4), it can be shown in conversation and the picture below:

![Picture 03](image1) ![Picture 04](image2)

Taylor : Pankhurst’s undesirables, It is not a bad photograph, though. I might cut it out. Put it on my wall. I want you
Maud : And how I have paid for it.

(00:53:14-00:53:53)
Maud feels that women are treated unfairly. As the time goes by, she becomes more rebellious and against her supervisor who often does things arbitrarily. In addition, she also feels that women are treated unfairly by the state government. She has to work three hours longer than men and gets less salary than men. She also dares to give testimonials to replace the Violet Miller.

*Maud*: You get your aches and your chest cough, crushed fingers, leg ulcers, burns, headaches from the gas. We had one girl last year poisoned. Can’t work again.

*Lloyd*: And your pay?

*Maud*: We get 13 shillings a week, sir. For a man it’s 19. And we work a third more the hours. They’re outside most days on deliveries so at least they’re in the fresh air.

(00:21:17-00:21:51)

Her courageous act also come up when she participates in the rally, the parliament announces that women still do not deserve the right to vote. She is brave to tell that the government is lying because she thinks that she has given testimony (picture 05). After the announcement, the women who join the rally get chaos with the police. It leads Maud to be imprisoned for a week. The police also kicks and punches a few of participants of the rally.
Picture 05 (00:29:10)

_Edith_ : What?
_Police_ : no right vote for women then, Sir?
_Lloyd_ : No, no votes.
_Maud_ : But Mr. Lloyd George listened. He took it all down.
_Edith_ : A sham. A sham. It’s a sham! How dare you!
_Maud_ : liar! Liar! Liar!
_Violet_ : Shame on you, Sir!
_Police_ : Go on now. You’ve had your fun. Get back! Move back now! Come on! Go home!
_Maud_ : Violet! Hey, leave her alone!

(00:28:18-00:29:40)

Maud becomes more courageous to fight for women’s suffrage when she parted from Sonny. After the divorce, Maud does not get the right to take care of her son, Georgie. She is even forbidden to see her son. Therefore, Maud begins to oppose the wrong things. She gains courage from the suffragette group. In the suffragette, women look after each other and strengthen each other. She gets full of support from her friends to get a better life, which makes Maud come back in suffragette’s activities even though her husband forbids her. Moreover she catches Taylor is sexually abusing other female worker. She realizes that women do not have the power to resist the oppression. She thinks women must have the power, so that men cannot oppress women anymore. She is certain that women will get the right to vote like men did. They are no longer representing the right to vote by their father, brother, or husband.
2. **Stubborn**

Based on *Oxford Online Dictionaries*, stubborn is having or showing dogged determination not to change one’s attitude or position on something, especially in spite of good reasons to do so. In the *Suffragette* film, Maud is a stubborn woman. The first time she joins suffragette, Sonny warns Maud not to follow the activities of suffragette and suggests her to leave the group. Sony does not want his wife to be a police prisoner anymore. In early 1900s, the women’s action to get right to vote (suffragette) was seen as a criminal act (Reddacliff and Franks 22). According to Sonny, Maud has to leave suffragette, so Maud will focus on her work and take care of the household. Sonny is also ashamed of his neighbor’s negative judgment on his wife (picture 06). It can be proven from Maud and Sonny’s conversations below:

![Picture 06](00:39:36)

Sonny : *I was praying for you to come home.*
Maud : *I am back now.*
Sonny : *you won’t ever shame me like that again.*

(00:39:00-00:39:40)
Sonny warns Maud not to get too close to Violet. Sonny is afraid of Maud joining Suffragette. But Maud is curious about the suffragette activities, so Maud knows many women who had long joined the suffragette. It can be proven from Maud and Sonny’s conversations below:

**Maud**: If we got vote...
**Sonny**: What would you do with it, Maud?
**Maud**: Do the same you do with yours, Sonny... exercise my rights.
**Sonny**: Exercise your right? You’re suffragette now? One of those Panks?
**Maud**: No.
**Sonny**: Mrs. Miller is. You know how they like to talk. You spend your time with her, that’s what they’ll call you. I’m only looking out for you Maud.
**Maud**: I know
**Sonny**: That’s all I’ve ever done.

(00:24:07-00:24:48)

However, Maud is a stubborn woman so she still follows the activities in the suffragette even though Sonny forbids her. In the picture 07, she attends Pankhurst’s speech event. Before Pankhurst finishes her speech, the police start to arrest the women who attend the event. Maud becomes one of them who catch by the police. After Maud is caught by the police for the second time, Sonny sends Maud out from their house (picture 08). Then, Sonny also forbids Maud to meet George. Finally, Sonny looks for someone who wants to adopt George. It can be proven from the conversation below:
Maud: Sonny, I’m sorry.
Sonny: I took on, Maud. I thought I could straighten you out.
Maud: What if you don’t need to?
Sonny: You’re a mother, Maud. You are a wife. My wife. That’s what you’re meant to be.
Maud: I’m not just that anymore. Sonny! Sonny! What are you doing?
Sonny: Get out!
Maud: Sonny! Let me see George! Let me see George. Sonny. Sonny! Let me in! I wanna see George! Sonny!

After left the house, Maud stays temporarily at Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU). In addition, the evidence that Maud is a stubborn woman can be seen when she bombs mailboxes and one of the parliament houses (picture 9 and 10). Violet forbids Maud to carry out the bomb, but she still did it with Edith. Actually, she knows the risks that she will get if she does the bombing. Because of that, Maud goes back to the prison longer than before.
Violet: Please, just listen to me, Edith. A minister’s home? That’s going too far.
Edith: why too far? It is unoccupied. It is empty. No one will be harmed.
Violet: your commitment Edith. I always knew you’d take it a far as it must go, but this...
Edith: Mrs. Pankhurst, she asked us...
Violet: Mrs. Pankhurst asked too much.
Maud: Vi... listen, you can’t do this. You can’t bring me into this and then just leave me
Violet: I am sorry Maud, but I can’t.

After the parliament house bombing, Maud is in jailed for quite a long time. In the prison, Maud does a hunger strike for five days. Finally, the police officers forces Maud to eat. After left the prison, Maud lives in a church, Violet then goes to that church to meet Maud and warns her to be more careful in the future. According to Violet, Maud can be jailed longer if she gets caught by police again.

Violet: Maud?
Maud: Violet...
Violet: I heard you were sleeping here. It’s only bread and bit of broth. That’s all. A little at a time. Your tummy will be sore what you’ve been through. Whatever you are planning next, you be careful. You get caught again, you will see two years inside at least. Maybe longer.
Maud: Violet.
Violet: Maybe worse.

From the conversation above, Violet gives her advice, but Maud keeps on doing the action for the suffragette. Even though Maud already knows the risks that she will receive if the police knows about the action. More than that, Maud has an idea for more dangerous action.
In *Suffragette* film, Maud is described as a stubborn woman. From some conversations and pictures above, Maud does not change her desire to fight for women's suffrage. Maud strives to win the right to vote for women under any situation. It does not make Maud discouraged in fighting for the right to vote.

3. **Hard Worker**

From the beginning until the end of the film, Maud is described as a hardworking woman. She is a female employee in Glass House Laundry. She is also a housewife who was obedient to her husband. She is a poor woman, can not just stay at home to take care of her son. She has to work to get money for her life, and help her husband. She even had to work from the age of 12. Maud's husband also works in the same place with her. However, men get higher wages than women, and women should work three hours longer than men. According to Arani and Mobarokeh, a housewife who already has children would be difficult to get a job. Women would be judged less productive than men because they had to take care of their children as well. So, men had a greater chance of working than women and get a bigger salary than women (Arani and Mobarokeh 113). Even so, Maud still decides to work, even running an additional task from his supervisor, Taylor (picture 11). It can be seen from this conversation:
Taylor: Maud, take this up the West End. It’s meant to be there by 6:00
Maud: Deliveries should have picked it up.

At that time, Maud had finished her job and had prepared to go home. However Taylor asks Maud to deliver his package to the West End. Maud as a hard worker finally goes to West End to deliver the package. In the picture 12 and 13, Maud is tired, but she does her duties as wife and mother. In the morning she must get up early to take George to school. Even though she is a housewife who must take care of her child, but she is able to manage her time between her job and her duties as a housewife (picture 14). It can be seen when Maud comes home late because she has to deliver the package, but she washes the clothes first before going to bed. And she gets up early in the morning to take George to school:
Maud: Arms up. Arms up you keep doing that, you never gonna get it on. Here’s the slippers.

Maud is also described as a hard worker when she begins to join Suffragette. She is one of the militant members. She follows any kinds of action planned by Suffragette. Actually, she knows that her plan and her action can threat her live.

To take care herself, Maud begins to learn self-defense with her friends. Maud is hesitant to follow the martial training. But she works hard to be able to follow the martial training. It can be shown in conversation and the picture below:

Ellyn : Maud
Maud : I’m all right
Edith : You have to participate if you want to change the way the world is run
In the conversation above, Maud is hesitant to learn self-defense, but Maud eventually joins her friends to learn martial arts. Maud has to work hard in practicing the martial arts. At least by learning martial arts, Maud can protect herself.

In *Suffragette* film, Maud is described as a hard worker, Maud always works hard to be a good mother and wife, diligent worker, and Maud also works hard to fight for women’s suffrage. Sometimes Maud feels exhausted after work, Maud also takes care of the housework, and Maud keeps working on it. In addition, Maud is also active in some suffragette activities. This illustrates Maud as a hardworking woman.

4. **Ambitious**

Based on *Oxford Online Dictionaries*, the meaning of ambitious is strong desire to be successful. In the *Suffragette* film, Maud is portrayed as an ambitious woman. She has a great desire to get what she wanted. Maud wants women to have the equal voting rights as men. But in a patriarchal culture, women do not have any power, their right to vote is presented by their father, brother, or husband. According to parliament, Women do not have the stable temperament or the balance of mind to exercise judgment in political affairs. If they allow women to vote, it would mean the loss of social structure. Pastor and Verge say that even there is the first woman
who active in politics, but it was not easy to get a proper position (Pastor and Verge 1). Women are represented by their fathers, husbands, or brothers. However, Maud feels disgust by her supervisor's behavior who did sexual harassment. Thus, she wants women to have the equal rights as men. So that women have the power to resist sexual harassment. Therefore, Maud struggles for women's suffrage. Maud is portrayed as an ambitious woman, she gives a testimony to get the right vote for women (picture 16). It is implied in the scene when Maud shared the story with Sonny after she gave a testimony in front of Mr. Lloyd (picture 17).

Sonny: You’ve been drinking.
Maud: Just a brandy, Mrs. Haughton treated us.
Sonny: Mrs. Haughton can afford it.
Maud: I spoke, Sonny
Sonny: I thought you were just gonna listen.
Maud: Violet couldn’t, so they asked me. I was just gonna say what she would have said, but then he asked me if I worked at laundry as well. And i just started talking to Mr. Lloyd George. If we got vote...
Sonny: What would you do with it, Maud?
Maud: Do the same you do with yours, Sonny... exercise my rights.
Sonny: Exercise your right? You’re suffragette now? One of those Panks?
Maud: No.
Sonny: Mrs. Miller is. You know how they like to talk. You spend
your time with her, that’s what they’ll call you. I’m only looking out for you Maud.

Maud : I know
Sonny : That’s all I’ve ever done

(00:23:37-00:24:40)

On the dialogue above, Maud expresses her desire to get right to vote for women. In addition, Maud is also described as an ambitious woman when she answers a letter from Mr. Steed. Mr. Steed is one of those parliaments who persuade Maud to get out of Suffragette. Mr. Steed asks Maud to be a spy, Maud was asked to get information about the activities of the suffragette. However, Maud rejected Mr. Steed. Maud really wants women to have the right to vote, so they can live better than before. Below is the letter Maud wrote to Mr. Steed:

Dear Mr. Steed
I thought about your offer, and I have to say no. You see, I am a suffragette after all. You tell me no one listens to girls like me. Well, I can’t have that anymore. All my life I’ve been respectful done what men told me. I know better now. I’m worth no more, no less than you. Pankhurst said if it’s right for men to fight for their freedom, then it’s right for women to fight for theirs. If the law says I can’t see my son, I will fight to change that law. We’re both foot soldiers in our own way. Both fighting for our cause. I won’t betray mine. Would you betray yours? If you thought I would, you were wrong about me.
Yours sincerely,
Maud Watts

(01:03:51-01:04:22)

After writing a letter to Mr. Steed, Maud takes some actions in order to gain suffrage, such as bombing mailboxes, breaking communications cables, and bombing one of parliamentary homes. Despite failing, Maud continues to try and follow the various actions that
have planned by the other member. She really wants the right to vote for women for the sake of women’s better life.

Maud also gives the idea for the next plan of Suffragette activities, so women get society’s sympathy (picture 18). In the picture 19, she does more dangerous action. Although Maud is often in jail, she is not afraid and she does not give up. She is more excited to get the right to vote.

![Picture 18 (01:23:42)](image1) ![Picture 19 (01:29:26)](image2)

Maud : Edith, what are you doing here? You’re not well.
Edith : There will be a vigil for Mrs. Pankhurst tonight at Westminster Abbey. She’s not going to last this time in prison, Maud.
Emily : The king must pardon her.
Edith : He’s not going to pardon her, Emily.
Maud : Then we got to make him.
Edith : How, when the government silences the press? Look, one column on the bombing. How do we make ourselves heard? One just has to gather one’s strength.
Emily : If it is the world’s attention that we must capture...
Maud : We take it straight to the king. Do something he can’t ignore.
Hugh : Edith, you’re too weak to face another prison sentence.
Edith : Oh, nonsense, Hugh.

(01:23:20-01:23:49)

After getting an idea from Maud to take action in front of the king, Emily then got the king's schedule. They would fly the suffragette flag in front of the king and thousands of spectators at an event. Maud and Emily were sure that they will succeed. Hugh had warned them, according to
Hugh they could be arrested by officers at the entrance of the event. But Maud, Edith, and Emily was sure they will success in the action.

Emily: Maud. He’s at the Desby on Wednesday. The king is to attend. Maud. He’s at the Desby on Wednesday. The king is to attend.

Hugh: There will be thousands there. You will be stopped before you get through the gates.

Maud: In those crowds, we will go unnoticed.

Edith: We will raise our flag in front of the world’s cameras.

Emily: The king’s horse... will be third in the parade ring.

Maud: Done.

Emily: The eyes of the world upon us, Maud, no matter the risk, we must not fail. (01:21:40-01:22:12)

Maud and Emily attend the event. Edith does not go because her husband forbids her. In the middle of the event, the two of them is preparing to fly the suffragette flag. Maud was left behind by Emily, Emily goes faster to stop the king on horseback. Emily steps into the track of the horse and stops the king's running horse. The king finally falls, and Emily died on the incident. Maud does not believe that Emily was dead. She sees some polices and rushes to go home. Emily's funeral was followed by a thousand people. After that, the government gives suffrage for women who were already 30 years old.

After joining suffragette, Maud becomes a woman who has a strong desire to get right to vote for women. From some of the conversations and images above, Maud is described as an ambitious woman to get what she wants. Maud bombs the mailbox and parliament house as the way she speaks, because according to Maud, men have been ignoring women who are fighting for the right to vote.
5. **Independent**

In patriarchal culture, women have no freedom to decide what they want to choose. Girls will usually obey their parents' orders and after they marry, they must obey her husband's orders. Men hold full strength and women must obey what men command. The word of patriarchy itself came from Greek, *patria* meant father and *arche* meant rule, and thus patriarchy meant rule of the father. The meaning of patriarchy is the system which has more power than women and has more access to whatever society esteems, the majority of higher economic, political, industrial, financial, religious, and social positions was controlled by men (Qasim et al. 384). Husband’s authority to his wife is very powerful. Woman who is under patriarchal culture does not have authority to determine anything in her life. But Maud shows that she can be an independent woman who is determining her way.

Based on *Oxford Online Dictionaries*, the meaning of independent is free from outside control, not subject to another’s authority. Maud is an independent woman. At the beginning of the film, Maud is characterized as dependent woman, who does not have authority to determine anything in her life. After Maud catches Taylor when he sexually abused a young female worker, she developed into an independent woman. She can determine anything in her life. In fact, she lives in patriarchal culture, husband’s authority to his wife are very powerful.
Maud who is portrayed as an independent woman was seen as Sonny forbade Maud to join the suffragette, but Maud chooses to keep up with the group's activities. Sonny advises her, but Maud is still following Suffragette's activities (picture 20). It can be seen in the following conversation:

**Picture 20 (00:48:46)**

**Maud**: Sonny, I’m sorry...

**Sonny**: I took on, Maud. I thought I could straighten you out.

**Maud**: What if you don’t need to?

**Sonny**: You’re a mother, Maud. You are a wife. My wife. That’s what you’re meant to be.

**Maud**: I’m not just that anymore. Sonny! Sonny! What are you doing?

**Sonny**: Get out!

**Maud**: Sonny! Let me see George! Let me see George. Sonny. Sonny! Let me in! I wanna see George! Sonny!

(00:48:28-00:48:50)

The dialogue above shows Maud as an independent woman, even though Sonny wants Maud to be only a wife, but Maud chooses to join the suffragette. She no longer depends on her husband, she enters the suffragette because of her own wishes, she joins the suffragette to change the position of the woman in their environment.

Maud is also described as an independent woman when Violet forbids her to bomb the parliament house. In the picture 22, Maud decides
to bomb the parliament house and does not listen to Violet's advice. It can be proven from Violet and Maud's conversation:

Picture 22 (01:07:24)

Violet: Please, just listen to me, Edith. A minister’s home? That’s going too far.

Edith: Why too far? It is unoccupied. It is empty.

Violet: No one will be your commitment Edith. I always knew you'd take it a far as it must go, but this...

Maud: Vi... listen, you can’t do this. You can’t bring me into this and then just leave me! In those crowds, we will go unnoticed.

Violet: I am sorry Maud, but I can’t.

(01:07:13-01:07:41)

From the dialogue above, Violet forbids Maud to bomb the parliament house, but Maud still chooses to carry out the action. Maud did the action with her decision, Maud did it because it was the only way for women's actions to be heard and cared for.

In addition, Maud is described as an independent woman when her husband gives the option to leave the suffragette or leave their home. Maud chooses to stay with suffragette. According to Maud, she cannot leave suffragette. This shows Maud as an independent woman.
6. Responsible

In this film Maud also described as a responsibility woman. Lantara said women in their life had not only heavy responsibility as a wife and a mother, but also as a career woman (Lantara 1). Maud has a responsible character because she can take risks from what she has done. Although she joins Suffragette, Maud had always been a good housewife and a good worker in her workplace. Although Maud comes home late, Maud always makes a cup of tea for George. Every morning Maud drives George to school:

Maud: I have to fetch my son by 6.00. I'm late. He will need his tea.
Mr. Steed: You won’t be home for tea. Would you like me to contact your husband, Mrs. Watts? I picked up a suffragette last week.
Maud: I’m not a suffragette.

(00:31:50-00:32:27)

Before become a suffragette, Maud is very responsible as a wife and mother. Although she has to work longer than her husband, Maud does all her obligations as a wife and mother (picture 22 and 23). She is also responsible for doing her work at Glass House Laundry. Maud does not forget to take care of her son's health. She always drives her son to school before working. So when she first goes to jail for following the Suffragette action, she feels guilty for her son and husband (picture 24). When in jail for the first time, Maud does not become a suffragette.
Maud: I’m sorry, Sonny. I tried to get back as quickly as I could, but they kept me there.

Sonny: I can’t look at you.

Maud: You don’t know what they did to us.

Sonny: Us? What’s it done to me and George? I had the police around. I said I didn’t know anything. Got the whole street whispering. I covered for you to Taylor, but he knew.

Maud: It won’t happen again. You eaten?

Sonny: Mrs. Garston did her best.

Maud: I’ll make you some tea.

Sonny: I waited and waited for you until it was almost dawn. I was praying for you to come home.

(00:38:27:00:39:29)

In addition, she does not forget the habit of preparing the husband's clothes and school clothes of her son. Moreover, the responsible character of Maud can be seen as she begins to join the suffragette. Maud did some bombings and she bore all her actions she did by languishing in Jail. She must go out and go to jail for her criminal actions.
From some evidences, the writer can conclude that Maud is a responsible woman because she can take risks from what she has chosen. She is a good housewife, always doing her homework even though she comes home late at night because she has to work longer, that does not make Maud leave her duty as a housewife.

After utilizing the characterization theory of Boggs and Petrie, the writer found that Maud Watts’s characteristics are courageous, stubborn, hard worker, ambitious, responsible, and independent. At the beginning of the film, Maud is portrayed as a silent and obedient woman, just like the other women around her. However Maud does not want to see women continue to be oppressed, so she decides to join the suffragette. After joining the suffragette, Maud’s characteristic appears. Some characteristics of Maud correspond to the liberal feminist characteristics that mentioned by Betty Friedan, such as courageous, responsible, wise, ambitious, affection, independent, and stubborn. Furthermore, these characteristics become the issue which will be analyzed using liberal feminism theory by Betty Friedan. This will help the writer on analyzing the liberal feminism values through Maud characters in the *Suffragette* film.

**B. Liberal Feminism Values in Maud Watts**

In the previous analysis, Maud Watts is portrayed such as courageous, stubborn, ambitious, responsible, hard worker, and independent woman. Some of Maud Watts’s characterizations such as courageous, stubborn, ambitious, responsible, and independent are the characteristics of the liberal feminist. Betty
said that one of the main purposes of liberal feminism is to improve the status of women and to oppose sex discrimination in all fields (Tong 36). Through liberal feminism theory of Betty Friedan, it will be revealed how are liberal feminism values reflected through the main character in Suffragette film.

The first liberal feminism value that is reflected in this film is Maud struggles to work, even though she is a housewife. Based on Rosemarie Putnam Tong book which tells about liberal feminism, Betty Friedan proposed that feminist should stop to try do all and being all, because women can be a housewife and worker at the same time. According to Friedan, a woman is required to be a wife and mother and not having a career time which can limit the development of the woman herself (Tong 38). Friedan said women cannot ignore their love for the job, nor women cannot ignore their work for love. Friedan added, a woman who chooses one of the jobs and love of her son, she will regret in the future (41). The position of Maud as a housewife and a worker at Glass House Laundry, she is depicted as a good wife and mother despite working at the Laundry Glass House. Maud is portrayed as a hard worker, because she can balance her position as a mother at home and also an employee at the Glass House Laundry. Maud can be a good mother and a good wife even though she has to work in Glass House Laundry.

Maud is not ignoring love because of a job and vice versa. Although Maud is tired because of working three hours longer than men, she can take care of her son. She works to help her family's economy and always submits her salary to Sonny. Although women have to work longer than men, women continue to work
because it has become the company’s decision to pay different salary between men and women. However, Maud is able to divide the time between work and take care of her son. It can be seen when Maud went to the pharmacy to check Goerge’s health before she works.

Maud: Come on.
Ellyn: Now, young sir, can you give me a big breath in, please?
       Ah. Good boy. And out. And now another big one, please
       And big breath out. Good boy. And a big breath in. Oh, yes.
Maud: Good boy. You’re a suffragette, Mrs. Ellyn?
Ellyn: Yes, but I consider myself more of a soldier, Mrs. Watts.
Maud: These women's testimonies make a difference?
Ellyn: Maybe. But as Mrs. Pankhurst says, "It's deeds, not words that will get us the vote." Make up a combination.
Maud: Now, George, do you like barley sugar?
Ellyn: No, no. No charge.
Miller: Afternoon. Are the others here yet?

(00:11:33-00:12:00)

From the dialogue above, Maud is very worrying about her son's condition. Maud routinely checks the health condition of her son. Maud’s characteristic still has love and tries to be a good mother even though at that time she is busy with her work and her group, Suffragette. Maud is also portrayed as a responsible woman. In addition, before Maud goes to work, she always woke up early to prepare for the clothes of her husband and her son. She also always accompanies her son to go to school before going to the workplace. She tries to do the best for her son and will do anything to make her son happy.

The second liberal feminism values reflected in the film are Maud wants a safe workplace for women and no sexual abuse of women. In the book Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction says that one of the main purposes
of liberal feminism is to improve the status of women and to oppose sex
discrimination in all fields (Tong 36). In the previous analysis, Maud is described
as a courageous woman. Maud joined the suffragette because Maud feels that
women workers are not safe while working in the Glass House Laundry. Maud
often gets sexual harassment from her supervisor. In addition, Maud catches her
supervisor, Taylor when he sexually abused a young female worker. She does not
want other women to be sexually abused like herself. After Maud caught Taylor
when he sexually abused a young female worker, Maud begins to dare to oppose
her supervisor. She is also the only woman who dares to support a female worker,
Violet to testimony in the parliament to get the right to vote for women. It can be
seen from Maud and Violet's conversation, Maud deliberately supports Violet in
front of her supervisor.

Taylor : Oi, Mrs. Miller, I heard a whisper you've been
chosen to deliver your testimony to Mr. Lloyd
George.

Miller : Tomorrow.

Taylor : Leave the vote to us men, eh, Mrs. Miller? And we will
leave you to the home.

Miller : I've already made up the hours. I worked late Tuesday
and Thursday. And Maggie will mop up any extra.

Taylor : Why don’t you tell Mr. Miller I’ll give you a clip
round here and knock some sense into you if he won’t.

Miller : It'll do her some good, eh?

Maud : Violet. I’ll come with you tomorrow, hear you speak.

(00:16:26-00:17:05)

From the conversation above, Maud became the only woman who
supports violet to give testimony, even after she arrives at the government
building. She replaces Violet to give testimony. Maud dares to give testimony in
behalf of Violet after she caught Taylor when he sexually abused a young female worker.

Sexual harassment is one of discrimination in the workplace. Sexual harassment is also the cause of the difficulty of reaching equality and fairness between men and women in the workplace (Arani and Mobarokeh 115). Maud struggles to gain suffrage because she wants to have comfort in her workplace. Thus, women have the power to reject the habits of their supervisors. After catching a female worker, Maggie raped by Taylor, Maud forces Maggie to get out of the laundry. Maud looks for a new job for Maggie, so Maggie will not be raped by Taylor. It can be seen from Maud, Taylor and Mrs. Haughton conversation:

Maggie : What are you doing Mrs. Maud?
Maud : Let’s go.
Maggie : Where are you taking me?
Taylor : Oi! Halt!
Maud : Sorry. Sorry.
Taylor : Get back to work!
Haughton: Ellen, I’ll get the door myself! Maud.
Maud : This is Maggie, Violet's daughter. She can launder and sew. She does the best collar starching, and she can clean.
Haughton : Come in, Maggie.
Maud : Be good. Don’t talk back.
Haughton : Maud... Come in, Maggie.

(01:33:52-01-01:34:53)

From the conversation above, Maud asks Mrs. Haughton to accept Maggie as a housekeeper. Maud does not want any woman who become victims of sexual abuse again. Maud wants women to feel comfortable in the workplace. This is one of the values of liberal feminism.
The third liberal feminism value reflected in this film is Maud's ambition to gain suffrage. Betty Friedan requested that women have equal rights as men, including civil rights, civil rights for women must be obtained (Tong 37). An ambitious character in Maud Watts character, especially about the right to vote for women, can be described that she is a liberal feminist. Maud tries hard to get right to vote for women by bombing the mailbox and one of the parliament houses. Suffragette film also depicts women who take peaceful action to get women's suffrage, but still ignored by the government.

According to Kay, many members of the suffragette are disappointed and frustrated because never get the right to vote for women. Thus, in the 20th century suffragettes began a campaign of increasingly violent campaign against the political establishment (Kay 18). They are through a long and difficult struggle to gain suffrage. Maud does it all to get the same rights as men. She fights for the right to vote from the peaceful way until the way of vandalism. Maud does it for the welfare of women. It can be seen from Maud and Mr. Steed’s conversation:

_Maud_: What gave you the right to stand in the middle of a riot and watch women beaten and do nothing? You are a hypocrite.

_Mr Steed_: I uphold the law.

_Maud_: The law means nothing. I've had no say in making the law.

_Mt Steed_: That's an excuse. It's all we have.

_Maud_: We break windows, we burn things, 'cause war is the only language men listen to. 'Cause you've beaten us and betrayed us, and there's nothin left.

_Mr Steed_: And there's nothing left but to stop you.

_Maud_: What are you gonna do? Lock us all up? W're in every home. We're half the human race. You can't stop us all.
Mr Steed: You might lose your life before this is over.
Maud: And we will win.

(01:15:28-01:16:43)

From the conversation above, Maud is imprisoned because she was bombing the house of parliament. Maud and the other women do the action of breaking the windows, bombing the mailbox and parliament house. According to Maud, only in that way their actions will be heard by the government. Kay said that voting is the initial struggle of several phases to fight for greater things (Kay 18). In this film, Maud also believes that by getting the right to vote for women, women can contribute in various public spheres.

Women are physically assaulted by police when they rally. As a result, Maud bombs mailboxes and parliament house as a way to fight for women's suffrage. According to Kay, the campaign to get the right to vote will not work without having a militant member (Kay 12). Maud becomes one of the militant members and she does some of dangerous acts. The ambitious Maud for women's suffrage is one of the feminist liberal values.

The fourth liberal feminism value reflected in this film is Maud wants to earn the same salary as men. Equal pay right triggered by Betty Friedan successes in making woman enjoy work condition better and get equal salary like a man for the same job (Waught 320). Women get the same salary as men is one purpose of liberal feminism. Maud chooses to separate with her husband, Sonny, when he forbids her for joining the suffragette. In fact, Maud joins the suffragette also with the aim to get the same position as men because as long as she works in Glass House Laundry, women get less salary than men's salary. Besides that, women
have to work three hours longer than men. Women have fewer job opportunities than men. Women are judged to have different abilities than men. At that time, Maud also needed work, so she kept working.

In this film, Maud is described as a stubborn and courageous woman. Maud requires the same salary increase as men. It can be seen when Maud decides to part from her husband, she tells Sonny if she has to get more salary. It can be seen in the dialogue of Maud and Sonny:

Sonny: You got yours?
Maud: You see Mrs. Haughton today? Wants some of the women to go to parliament. She thinks we should be paid more.

(00:10:38-00:10:58)

From the conversation above, Sonny always asks for the salary that Maud gets. Maud expresses her opinion about women workers who should earn higher salaries. One of the women workers was asked to give a testimony in front of Mr. Lloyd. Maud is chosen to give testimony. When Maud gives testimony to Mr. Lloyd, Maud says that she wants women's salaries to be equal to men's salaries. Not only that, Maud also wants women's working hours equal to men's working hours. It can be seen in the dialogue of Maud and Mr. Lloyd:

Mr. Lloyd: You’re young for such a position.
Maud: Laundry work’s a short life if you’re a woman
Mr. Lloyd: You get your aches and your chest cough, crushed fingers, leg ulcers, burns, headaches from the gas. We had one girl last year poisoned.
Mr. Lloyd: And your pay?
Maud: We get 13 shillings a week, sir. For a man it’s 19. And we work a third more the hours. They’re outside most days on deliveries so at least they’re in the fresh air.

(00:21:17-00:22:00)
From the conversation above, Maud tells about her work experience during in he Green House Laundry. Maud gets 13 shillings, while men get 19 shillings in a week. According to Kholsa, the salary gap in the workplace does not only occur between women and men, but also between women who have no children and who already have children (Kholsa 35). In this film, Maud is a mother of George.

According to Arani and Mobaroekh, a housewife who already has children would be difficult to get a job. Women will be judged less productive than men because they had to take care of their children as well. Therefore, men had a greater chance of working than women and get a bigger salary than women (Arani and Mobaroekh 113). That is the reason why companies pay different salaries between women and men. Thus, almost all women receive less salary income than men.

In this film, Maud wants women to earn the same salary as the salary earned by men. Employment opportunities should be available to all women, as long as the work available to men (Tong 37). Maud has an ambitious and courageous characteristic that makes Maud struggles for equality between women and men in economics.

The last liberal feminism value that reflected in this film is when Maud wants the same legal rights as men. Women are protected by law to ensure their rights (Tong 37). After separating from her husband, Maud also cannot meet her son because women have no right to take care her son. As a result, she fights even more for women's suffrage. Maud's statement to change the law is also contained in the letter that Maud sent to Mr. Steed:
...it’s right for men to fight for their freedom, then it’s right for women to fight for theirs. If the law says I can’t see my son. I will fight to change that law.

(01:03:08-01:03:15)

From the letter that Maud had written, Maud refuses to get out of the suffragette. Maud wants the same rights as men. Men have rights over women, while women have no rights over themselves, such as child custody. After divorce, child custody is given to men. Women have no right to care for their children. After Maud parted from Sonny, he forbids Maud to meet their son. Every time Maud comes to the house to meet her son, Sonny always forbids her to see their son. It can be seen from Sonny and Maud's conversation:

Maud : Let me see him, please
Sonny : Trust you with him? After what you did to Taylor?
Maud : George belongs with me.
Sonny : The law says he is mine, Maud. Where he belongs is up to me. That’s the law

(01:01:03-01:01:15)

From the conversation above, Maud wants to meet her son. However, Sonny forbids Maud to meet her son. Maud cannot force Sonny because Sonny has custody of his son. Later, Sonny looks for people to take care of George. Maud cannot see her son anymore because her son has been adopted. Without family ties, Maud is more enthusiastic to get the right to vote for women. Maud believes, after getting the right to vote for women, women can change the law that only sides with men. This is in line with Kay's statement, as he says that voting is the initial struggle of several phases to fight for bigger things (Kay 18).
At the end of the film, women get the right to vote. Women have the right to vote after Maud and Emily commit dangerous acts, as they both of them will fly the suffragette flag in front of the king. Emily goes faster to stop the king on horseback. Emily steps into the track of the horse and stopped the king's running horse. The king finally falls, and Emily died in the incident. Since the incident, women have the right to vote. Suffrage is granted to women of 30 years of age.

Some of the characterizations of Maud Watts such as as courageous, stubborn, hard working, ambitious, and independent are the characteristics of the liberal feminist submitted for all the women, so women have the same status as men. Maud tries to get the equality in patriarchal culture. Patriarchy is the system in which has more power than women and has more access to whatever society esteems (Jaggar 82). The husband’s authority to his wife is very powerful. A woman who is under patriarchal culture does not have authority to determine anything in her life. In this film, Maud is fighting for women's suffrage.

At the end of the film, women have the right to vote, but Maud lives without her son and her husband. Sonny asks Maud to leave the suffragette, but Maud stays with the suffragette. So Maud has to be a part from her son. In addition, Maud may not be able to see her son again. George is adopted by a rich couple. Actually Maud can live with her son if she does not join suffragette.

After utilizing the liberal feminism theory of Betty Friedan, the writer concludes that Maud reflects the liberal feminism values. The liberal feminism values that reflected in this film are Maud desires a proper salary for female workers, and demands the comfort of female workers in the workplace. In
addition, Maud wants the law not only to take sides for men, but also for women. Maud also struggles to get right to vote for women. In this film, Maud as the main character succeeds to get the equality with men.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

*Suffragette* film shows historical figures and fictional characters interacting as they struggle to get women the rights to vote in 1912 in Britain. The film is inspired by the real incidence of the first wave of women's movement. *Suffragette* film was directed by Sarah Gavron and written by Abi Morgan. *Suffragette* (2015) film produced by Pathe and released on 23 October 2015.

This research is about analyzing the character of Maud Watts and the feminism values of Maud depicted in the *Suffragette* film. *Suffragette* film illustrates the struggle of women in Britain to get the equality with men in suffrage. This research aims to understand how Maud as the main character portrayed in *Suffragette* film and how the film reflects feminism values through Maud character. The writer uses character and characterization theory, and feminist theory by Betty Friedan.

After analyzing *Suffragette* film, the writer concludes that Maud Watts is courageous, stubborn, hard worker, ambitious, responsible, and independent woman. Maud chooses to join suffragette and leave her husband. In this film, Sarah Gavron wants to convince the spectators about the feminism values that have to be respected. Those values lecture to everyone that all human being belong to the equal position. *Suffragette* film also depicts liberalism massages that criticize to the gender role.
In this thesis, the writer also sees that Maud is a woman who loves her son so much. She will do everything to make sure her son’s health. Maud’s character is also someone who still needs love and supports of her son. It is appropriate for Betty Friedan’s thought as a liberal feminist in the twentieth century in the Rosemarie Putnam Tong book that a woman should not ignore to get love and to take care the children for the job and the contrary. She does everything she can to get custody of her son. After separating with Sonny, Maud is forbidden to meet her son because the law says that Sonny has the right to take care of George.

Therefore, from the analysis of Maud Watts character in Suffragette film, the writer sees that as a main character in this film reflected liberal feminist values in undergoing her life without feeling tired or even desperate. At the end of the film Maud can not afford to go through all of her roles, she has to leave her husband and her son to gain suffrage.

B. Suggestion

In analyzing film or literary work, researcher can analyze a movie related to the extrinsic theory, such as cultural studies, feminism, and etc. Analyzing a movie must base on facts within it. They have to observe more seriously in order to understand it better.

The writer suggests that those who are interested in doing the same research, particularly concerning about feminism in order to get more wide knowledge and deep analysis. The writer also suggests for another student who want to analyze the character of the film by using feminism theory they must
analyze the characteristics of the main can depict liberal feminism values and compare with other character of the film that can support the main character.
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APPENDIX

Picture: Suffragette (2015) film